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TUITION RATES
for children coming into school outside of Scotland Neck:

1st Grade	\$10.00 per year.
2nd Grade	\$15.00 " "
3rd Grade	\$20.00 " "
4th Grade	\$25.00 " "
5th Grade	\$25.00 " "
6th Grade	\$25.00 " "
7th Grade	\$35.00 " "
8th Grade	\$35.00 " "
9th Grade	\$35.00 " "
Music	\$25.00 " "

BOOK FEES

1st Grade	\$1.00; 2nd and 3rd Grades \$1.50; 4th, 5th and 6th Grades \$2.00; 7th, 8th and 9th Grades \$3.00.
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Sweet and Quickest Cure for all CROUPS and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Julius R. Bradley, dec'd, this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement of said indebtedness to me. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, duly verified, within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This Sept. 17, 1906.

RICHARD P. BRADLEY, Administrator, Hobgood, N. C.
KITCHIN & WHITLEY, Attorneys.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR
Blossom and Honey Bee on Every Bottle.

CATTLE IN THE TROPICS.

Raising of Beef Becoming One of the Three Great Industries of Cuba.

Europeans used to say that cattle in the tropics were worth nothing except for hides and horns. This may be true today in some of the most humid and heated parts of the tropics, but no other domestic animal is making so much headway in the warm countries as cattle, says the New York Sun. In many places, even under the equator, cattle are becoming a new source of wealth, and the people are deriving much comfort and utility from them.

Fifteen years ago they were importing cattle into the Congo basin to supply fresh meat for the whites. Then the experiment was made of introducing cattle for breeding purposes, and as it was thought European animals could not endure the change in climate they were brought from the Canary Islands and other points off the African coast. They did well on the pasturage of the lower Congo, and finally some one conceived the idea that European breeds would thrive in the better climate of the great plateau in the interior.

There are to-day about 70 centers for breeding cattle scattered over the Congo State. The stock was not brought from the islands, but represents a number of the best milk and beef breeds of Europe. The enterprise has not succeeded equally well in all places, but it has proved on the whole to be a great success. Twenty years ago the natives in vast districts of the Congo basin had never heard of cattle. An Angola saddle ox driven into many a Congo village was one of the wonders of the world. But the cattle it needs and the animals are already a great blessing to the whites for a thousand miles from the Atlantic.

If we were to take a steamboat trip up the Magdalena river we should see just the backs of thousands of cattle grazing in the high grass of the hot Colombian plain. But fewer of the Colombian cattle are going to Cuba hereafter.

Cuba's herds were nearly all destroyed during the long war, but by large importations the island has almost 2,000,000 head at last, and our secretary of legation at Havana writes that there is an excellent profit in fattening cattle for the market.

There ought to be. The grasses are sweet and nutritious, and much of the grazing is of the best quality the year around. Haystacks are never a feature of the Cuban landscape, and a new phase of the cattle business has come in to increase the profits of the Cuban industry.

The islanders are beginning to demand a better grade of beef, and they are importing a considerable number of Herefords and shorthorns. Both Spaniards and Cubans are showing an interest in better breeds and in scientific methods of breeding. Cuba is beginning to do what the Congo State has been doing for several years, and with good home markets and opportunities for export, cattle raising is likely to become one of the three great industries of the island.

INVASION OF SEA GULLS.

The Immense Flock That Regularly Takes Refuge in New York Harbor.

"See the sea gulls screaming soar," said an alliterative passenger on a Staten Island ferryboat, according to the New York Press, one dark and threatening morning as the boat approached the New York slip.

"There's a storm outside," he continued, "and by the number of gulls which have come in out of the wet I should say it was a corker."

Over the irregular basin formed by Governor's Island, the Brooklyn and the Manhattan shores, hundreds of gulls were flying—now in straight lines, now in sweeping circles, now swooping down to the surface of the water, to rise again with flutter of wings and a flinging of spray. Over the funnels of the tugs, steamers and ferryboats they flew, darting down between the gliding hulls and calling to each other now and then with harsh cries. There were gray gulls and white ones, big ones and little ones and the misty air palpitated with the rush and beat of their wings. They seemed as much at home and as devoid of fear as if they had been flying along some lonely Jersey beach or circling over the lonely headland of Montauk. The screech of a steam whistle close to the wings of a shooting bird did not seem to startle him in the least and as to the roar of the millions of the great city which sounded around them—perhaps it sounded to them like the roar of the ocean and made them feel at home.

"Always, when a storm comes up outside," said the Staten Islander, "the gulls come in here in advance of it. The storm from which these gulls are now seeking shelter may be miles off the coast, but they have seen or smelled the vanguard of it and like good and cautious mariners have put for the port. They may have traveled hundreds of miles since daybreak to get here and the storm from which they flee may pass off to the eastward and not strike the city. But when you see the gulls you can bet there is something doing on the great Atlantic."

"This is a larger flock than one generally sees here, but I will wager that most, if not all, of them have been here before. These flocks of gulls form each little community, as you know if you have ever dwelt along the seashore. Each flock is one big family, and as they have their own nesting place along the shore, so they have their own cove and bays where they seek shelter from the storms. The reason the flock seen between Governor's Island and the Battery varies in size from time to time is that, unless the storm is very severe, the tough old birds stay out and feed in the younger and frailer ones. Of all the unnumbered flocks of sea gulls that scream along the shores of the seven seas, I doubt if any has such a unique harbor of refuge as the one which, when the storms lash the Atlantic into rage, seeks haven within a mile of the geographical center of Greater New York, where the towering crags of the skyscrapers protect them from the fury of the northeast wind."

N THE FIELD AT PANAMA.

Tropical Animals, Birds and Insects Greet the Explorer at Every Step.

The first detail of the field surveys as organized by Chief Engineer Wallace Mr. Ehle's party—established their headquarters at the Obispo valley into the Chilibre drainage, writes Pullerton R. Waldo, in the Engineering Magazine. It was not possible to advance a foot without hacking one's way through a tangle of creepers by means of the machete. Lizards and gaudy snakes crawled and scuttled everywhere. Buzzards hovered against the blazing tropic sun, monkeys jabbered from the trees and parrots screamed, and insect pests were superabundant about the heads and eyes of the light-clad transients and levellers. Amid the profusion of red and yellow orchids and parasitical airplants, humming-birds hung and darted, while the ground was alive with "leaf-cutter" ants that climbed the trees and cut out triangular bits of leaves, which they carried away in regularly marshaled columns to grow the fungus on which they fed their larvae. Here and there one came upon the footprints of the tapir ("mountain cow") or the small tropical deer. A species of grouse and a kind of wild turkey, with jet black plumage and ruff, allied to the Australian cassowary, furnished an occasional welcome variety in the camp fare.

Once in awhile a monkey was cooked and eaten, but the appearance of the skinned animal was so suggestively human that few of the college-bred men from the north fancied the diet. The gayest of butterflies and moths—some of them bright blue—lent additional graces to the flickering color. But, to tell the truth, it was sometimes hard to appreciate the beauties of nature in the debilitating tropic heat and humidity, and the plague of insects was almost unendurable. Hundreds of ticks and red bugs, brushed from every leaf, attached themselves to the skin and produced festering sores; at night the men scratched themselves till they fell asleep from sheer exhaustion, and then went on scratching with involuntary galvanic motions.

Chigoes ("jiggers"), a kind of flea, laid eggs under one's toenails; in time a white sac with black specks appeared, which broke upon the maturity of the embryonic fleas and itched intolerably. The ranchos, a parasite of the ringworm class, came with the friction of rain-soaked garments, and spread all over the body. Inolent insects, induced by poisoned scratches, had to be burnt out with lunar caustic, which meant, of course, life-long scars. Whether last or not, the malignant insect parasites was the gusano, which when first encased looks like a bad boil; if left to mature, a worm an inch long is produced, which grows with its head inward (like the intestinal parasites of the hog) and breathes through its tail. It is easy enough for the stay-at-homes and "cabinet surveyors" to belittle the effect of such things on the man in the field; the fact remains, that bad water and bad air and the resultant service conditions of demoralization have been the real causes of failure, hitherto, at Panama.

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CHEW WHAT YOU KNOW ABOUT

Only choice selections of this well matured and thoroughly cured tobacco is used in making SCHNAPPS. That's why SCHNAPPS and other of the Reynolds' brands, as shown by the Internal Revenue statistics for a fiscal year, made the wonderful growth of six and one-quarter million pounds, or a net gain of one-third of the entire increased consumption of chewing and smoking tobaccos in the United States.

Schnapps

Evidently, chewers cannot resist the flavor and they cheer SCHNAPPS because SCHNAPPS cheers them more than any other chewing tobacco and every man that chews SCHNAPPS passes the good thing along—one chewer makes other chewers—until the fact is now established that there are many more chewers and pounds of tobacco chewed, to the population, in those States where SCHNAPPS tobacco was first sold than there are in the States where SCHNAPPS has not yet been offered to the trade.

For the man who chews tobacco for tobacco's sake, there is no chew like SCHNAPPS.

Sold at 50c. per pound in 5c. cuts. Strictly 10c. and 15c. plugs.

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AND KNOW WHAT YOU ARE CHEWING

SCHNAPPS is like a cup of fine Java coffee, sweetened just enough to bring out its natural, stimulating qualities. SCHNAPPS pleases all classes of chewers; the rich, because they do not find a chew that really pleases them better at any price; the poor, because it is more economical than the larger 10c. or 15c. plugs and they get their money's worth of the real snappy, stimulating flavor so appreciated by tobacco lovers. All imitations contain much more sweetening than SCHNAPPS. They are made that way to hide poor tobacco improperly cured.

Has less sweetening than imitations.

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In order to encourage those who wish to make savings from their earnings, at their annual meeting on March 29, the Stockholders decided to open a Savings Department. Deposits from \$1.00 up are solicited, and all who are interested may learn particulars by inquiring at the Bank.

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